

**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE
AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

FINANCIAL REPORT

Year Ended June 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Charleston, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (the Council), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Council, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Council, and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 10, the schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of contributions to the PERS, the schedule of the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the schedule of contributions to the RHBT, and the notes to required supplementary information on pages 47 through 53, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 7, 2019, on our consideration of the Council's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Council's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Charleston, West Virginia
October 7, 2019

**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

INTRODUCTION

Our discussion and analysis of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council's (the "Council") financial performance provides an overview of the Council's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the Council's financial statements, which begin on page 11.

USING THIS REPORT

This report consists of a series of fund level and government-wide financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the net position and activities of the Council as a whole. The Governmental Fund's Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance report the Council's governmental fund balance and the respective changes in it. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund present the proprietary fund net position and the respective changes in net position. The Council's net position and the Council's fund balance represent ways to measure the Council's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Council's net position and fund balance are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Business Type Activities:

- Total assets increased \$22.7 million from \$809.953 million to \$832.689 million
- Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$77 thousand from \$1.020 million to \$943 thousand
- Total liabilities decreased \$6 million from \$181 million to \$175 million
- Deferred inflows of resources decreased \$389 from the previous year
- Net position increased \$29 million from \$629 million to \$658 million

Governmental Activities:

- Total assets increased \$184 from the previous year
- Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$659 thousand from \$5.493 million to \$4.834 million
- Total liabilities decreased \$15 million from \$174 million to \$159 million
- The deficiency in net position decreased \$14 million from (\$168) million to (\$154) million

Government Wide:

- Total assets increased \$22.7 million from \$809.953 million to \$832.690 million
- Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$735 thousand from \$6.513 million to \$5.778 million
- Total liabilities decreased \$21 million from \$355 million to \$334 million
- Deferred inflows of resources increased \$389 from the prior year
- Net position increased by \$43 million from \$461 million to \$504 million

Other Highlights:

- 8 water and waste water project and economic development loans were closed for the year ended June 30, 2019 on behalf of the Council
- 21 water and wastewater grants were closed for the year ended June 30, 2019 on behalf of the Council

(Continued)

**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNCIL AS A WHOLE

Our analysis below focuses on the Net Position (Table 1) and Changes in Net Position (Table 2) of the Council:

	Table 1 Net Position			
	2019 Business Type Activities	2019 Governmental Type Activities	2018 Business Type Activities	2018 Governmental Type Activities
ASSETS				
Cash equivalents	\$ 169,299,450	\$ 208	\$ 143,343,746	\$ 24
Investments	96,731,168	-	95,922,505	-
Loans receivable, net	564,418,556	-	568,197,623	-
Other	2,240,219	-	2,489,085	-
Total assets	\$ 832,689,393	\$ 208	\$ 809,952,959	\$ 24
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows of resources from pensions	\$ 34,163	\$ -	\$ 33,088	\$ -
Deferred outflows of resources from OPEB	6,808	-	3,345	-
Deferred loss on refunding	902,503	4,834,437	983,593	5,493,428
Total deferred outflows	\$ 943,474	\$ 4,834,437	\$ 1,020,026	\$ 5,493,428
LIABILITIES				
Bond payable, net	\$ 172,045,056	\$ 158,253,927	\$ 178,395,141	\$ 173,097,918
Net pension liability	40,358	-	55,576	-
Net OPEB liability	35,679	-	50,460	-
Other	2,892,970	643,300	2,936,215	715,690
Total liabilities	\$ 175,014,063	\$ 158,897,227	\$ 181,437,392	\$ 173,813,608
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows of resources from pensions	\$ 35,709	\$ -	\$ 30,952	\$ -
Deferred inflows of resources from OPEB	14,197	-	19,343	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 49,906	\$ -	\$ 50,295	\$ -
NET POSITION				
Restricted	\$ 644,927,147	\$ 208	\$ 621,723,250	\$ 24
Unrestricted (deficit)	13,641,751	(154,062,790)	7,762,048	(168,320,180)
Total net position	\$ 658,568,898	\$ (154,062,582)	\$ 629,485,298	\$ (168,320,156)

(Continued)

**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNCIL AS A WHOLE (Continued)

**Table 2
Changes in Net Position**

	2019 Business Type Activities	2019 Governmental Type Activities	2018 Business Type Activities	2018 Governmental Type Activities
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 3,310,314	\$ -	\$ 3,344,075	\$ -
General revenues				
Miscellaneous revenues	4,942	-	5,732	-
Intergovernmental	46,000,000	20,556,969	46,000,000	19,338,488
Investment earnings	5,296,651	158,351	2,598,700	72,455
Total general revenues	<u>51,301,593</u>	<u>20,715,320</u>	<u>48,604,432</u>	<u>19,410,943</u>
Total revenues	54,611,907	20,715,320	51,948,507	19,410,943
Expenses				
General & administrative	1,022,376	-	802,289	-
Interest on long-term debt	6,528,705	6,299,578	6,744,292	6,884,193
Infrastructure & economic development	15,035,116	-	20,285,164	-
Loss on uncollectible loans	3,100,278	-	9,753,754	-
Transfers (in) out	(158,168)	158,168	(33,730)	33,730
Total expenses	<u>25,528,307</u>	<u>6,457,746</u>	<u>37,551,769</u>	<u>6,917,923</u>
Changes in net position	<u>29,083,600</u>	<u>14,257,574</u>	<u>14,396,738</u>	<u>12,493,020</u>
Beginning net position (deficit)	<u>629,485,298</u>	<u>(168,320,156)</u>	<u>615,158,620</u>	<u>(180,813,176)</u>
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-	-	(70,060)	-
Beginning Net Position, restated	<u>629,485,298</u>	-	<u>615,088,560</u>	-
Ending net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 658,568,898</u>	<u>\$ (154,062,582)</u>	<u>\$ 629,485,298</u>	<u>\$ (168,320,156)</u>

(Continued)

**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNCIL AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Cash equivalents, which include short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, increased \$26 million, from \$143 million last year to \$169 million at the end of the current year. The increase in cash was primarily the result of an increase in investment earnings of \$2.7 million, interest on loans of \$3.8 million, principal repayments of loans of \$25 million, receipt of \$46 million in Excess Lottery funds.

Offsetting these increases were expenses for loans and grants totaling \$32 million, as well as contributions of the State Matching fund for the federally sponsored Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund of \$7.2 million, principal and interest payments on outstanding bonds payable \$12.9 million, and general and administrative expenses of \$1 million.

Investments increased \$809 thousand due to a gain in market value of investments throughout the year.

Loans receivable decreased \$3.8 million. This decrease was primarily the combined effect of disbursements of new and prior year loan funds to projects of approximately \$24 million, offset by repayments of principal on loans of approximately \$25 million, the write off of four loans in the amount of \$3.3 million that were forgivable.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$736 thousand which was the result of current year amortizations of loss on refundings in the amount of \$740 thousand, offset by an increase in the deferred outflow of resources for pension expense and pension contributions in the amount of \$1 thousand, as well as an increase in the deferred outflow of resources for OPEB expense and contributions in the amount of \$3 thousand.

Total liabilities decreased \$21 million primarily due to a net decrease in bonds payable from the previous year. Bonds payable increased by current year accretion of \$3 million and decreased by \$22 million due to current year principal repayments.

Deferred inflows of resources decreased by \$389 due to the current year pension and OBEB activity.

Restrictions of net position are the result of constraints placed on the use of net position which have been imposed externally through debt covenants and by law through enabling legislation. Restricted net position increased approximately \$23 million during the current year. That increase can be explained primarily as follows: mineral severance tax revenue of \$20.6 million, excess lottery funds of \$6 million to pay debt service on the Chesapeake Bay bonds, repayments of principal and interest of 28.9 million, and a transfer from the unrestricted funds of \$24 million for loan disbursements. Offsetting the increases were disbursements of \$33.4 million of principal and interest expense related to revenue and general obligation bonds and loan disbursements of \$24 million. Transfers from restricted accounts included interest earnings on accounts funded with residual mineral severance tax revenue and earnings on accounts funded with State appropriations of excess lottery revenue and earnings on debt service reserve funds. As provided by enabling legislation, the earnings on those restricted accounts were transferred to the unrestricted revenue account and various rebate accounts and were used, in part, to pay operating expenses of the Council.

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**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNCIL AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Unrestricted Net Position for business type activities as of June 30, 2019 is \$13.6 million, an increase from the prior year of approximately \$5.9 million. This is due to the receipt of excess lottery revenue of \$40 million offset by an internal transfer within the business type activities to restricted funds of \$24 million, payment of general and administrative expenses of \$1.1 million, and \$7.2 million for the State Match of the federally sponsored Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

Fund Balance/Government-wide Net Position The only activity reported in the governmental fund relates to future payments of the General Obligation Bonds which mature through fiscal year 2027. See Note 8 in the Notes to the Financial Statements for further detail. Although the governmental fund reports a deficit, an amount not to exceed \$22.25 million of intergovernmental revenue is statutorily provided every year by the State of West Virginia from excess mineral severance tax in order to pay the debt service for the General Obligation Bonds. The total government - wide net position as of June 30, 2019, is \$505 million.

Charges for services consist of interest earnings on loans to projects which decreased during the current year by \$34 thousand. Loans receivable had a net decrease of \$3.8 million during the current year and loans that are repaying have a nominal interest rate.

Intergovernmental activity consists of \$20.6 million mineral severance tax revenue and \$46 million excess lottery revenue, both appropriated from the State. The mineral severance tax revenue was received from the State's general fund into the Debt Service Fund to pay the general obligation bonds debt service payments required in fiscal year 2019. Excess lottery revenue represents the amount in the State's lottery fund in the State Treasury appropriated by the Legislature to the Council for loans, grants and other funding assistance, as well as payment of debt service on the 2014 Series bonds, issued to provide grants for the Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed projects.

Investment earnings consist of earnings on excess lottery revenue and earnings on repayments of principal and interest on loans to projects. Investment earnings also include earnings on committed but not yet disbursed excess lottery proceeds and earnings on mineral severance tax revenue that is invested prior to payment of debt service on the general obligation bonds. Subsequent to the payment of debt service, any residual mineral severance tax revenue is transferred to the business type activity fund and then invested accordingly.

Investment earnings increased \$2.8 million from the prior year. Interest rates for the money market accounts increased during the fiscal year and a diversified portfolio consisting of US Treasury Notes and corporate bonds resulted in higher earnings.

Interest on long-term debt decreased approximately \$800 thousand. The decrease is the result of lower interest rates obtained from several bond refundings in recent years.

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**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNCIL AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Infrastructure and economic development activity consists of grants paid to projects, binding commitments as well as the contributions for the required State match for the federally sponsored Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The current year disbursement of State Matching funds was approximately \$7.2 million consisting of \$2.2 million allocated to the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund and \$5.0 million was allocated to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. As of year-end, the Council has 26 binding commitments for water and wastewater projects. These include 8 loans and 18 grants for which the funds are committed and not disbursed as described in Note 15 to the financial statements.

Loss on uncollectible loans decreased \$6.7 million due to the write off of four loans that were forgivable in the amount of \$3.3 million and additional loans previously considered uncollectible have become current or are now making monthly payments.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

West Virginia Code §29-22-18a (Section 18a) created within the State's lottery fund in the State Treasury an excess lottery revenue fund from which moneys are disbursed in specific allocations to various State accounts, including the Council.

Section 18a and related subsections of the West Virginia Code provide for certain deposits to accounts available to the Council for debt service payments and to fund water, wastewater, and economic development projects. Deposits for debt service payments are to be made during each fiscal year in the amount of \$6 million. For the year ended June 30, 2019, deposits of \$40 million were made for water, wastewater, and economic development projects, with no more than 20% of the funds deposited to be spent on grants. For the year ended June 30, 2020, \$40 million is to be deposited for projects and includes the stipulation that no more than 25% of the funds deposited may be spend for grants. Senate Bill 153 also provides that on January 1 of any year, if the amount available for grants in any congressional district falls below \$150,000, the Council may elect to convert 30% of the funds available for loans in that congressional district to be used for grants within the congressional district, if and when needed. Section 18a also includes language establishing the priority of deposits for these purposes and prescribes the timing of the deposits.

In accordance to Senate Bill 152, \$46 million was appropriated to the West Virginia Infrastructure Council during fiscal year 2019 with the first \$6 million to be used for debt service on the Series 2014 bonds that were issued for the Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed projects and the remaining \$40 million to be used for water, wastewater and economic development projects around the state.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The Infrastructure General Obligation Bonds and Refunding Bonds constitute a direct and general obligation of the State, and the full faith and credit of the State is pledged to secure the payment of the principal and interest on such bonds. The debt service on such general obligation bonds is paid from the dedication of mineral severance taxes in the State's general fund.

The West Virginia Water Development Authority (the Authority) is authorized to issue, on behalf of the Council, infrastructure and refunding bonds, which do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the State, for the purpose of providing funds to enable the Council to finance the acquisition or

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**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

construction of water, wastewater and infrastructure projects. The debt service on such infrastructure bonds are paid from repayments of principal and interest on a set of defined loans previously made by the Authority on behalf of the Council.

At year-end, \$304 million (prior to amortization) in general obligation, revenue and refunding bonds issued for the benefit of the Council were outstanding versus \$323 million in the prior year, a decrease of 5.8% resulting from scheduled principal payments and the offset by current year accreted interest on capital appreciation bonds. For more information on long-term debt, please refer to Note 8 of the financial statements.

As of June 30, 2019, the State of West Virginia Infrastructure General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2011A, Series 2015A and Series 2017 had a Standard & Poor's rating of AA-. The bond insurer, National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation, had a rating by Standard & Poor's of A.

As of June 30, 2019, the West Virginia Water Development Authority, Infrastructure Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2012A and Series 2016A had a Moody's rating of A1 and a Fitch rating of A+.

As of June 30, 2019, the West Virginia Water Development Authority, Infrastructure Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds Series 2014A had a rating by Standard & Poor's of AAA.

The ratings, or lack thereof, of the bond insurers did not result in any event of default and does not affect the fixed interest rates paid on its' bonds issued on its behalf by the Authority. Any downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating could have an adverse effect on the secondary market price of the bonds issued on its' behalf by the Authority. The outstanding revenue bonds, except for Series 2011 which was issued with a rating of AA, by Standard & Poor's, were originally issued with a rating of AAA by Standard & Poor's on the understanding that the standard insurance policy purchased guaranteed the timely payment of principal and interest on the bonds. There is no assurance that a particular rating will continue for any given period of time or that it will not be lowered or withdrawn entirely if, in the judgment of Standard & Poor's, circumstances so warrant.

The Authority's (and thereby, the Council's bonds) underlying rating of AA- from Standard & Poor's reflects the State's moral obligation, which is one full category below the State's A rating. Ultimately, rating strength is provided by the pledge to maintain a debt service reserve fund equal to the maximum annual debt service on all outstanding bonds and servicing of underlying loans. If the amount in the reserve funds falls below the required maximum annual debt service level, the Governor, on notification by the Authority, may request the State's Legislature to appropriate the necessary funds to replenish the reserve to its required level. The State's Legislature, however, is not legally required to make such appropriation.

The Council continues to monitor the status of the bond insurers and is considering options for issuance of future bonds without an insurance policy.

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**WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)**

FACTORS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE COUNCIL

Currently known facts, decisions or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position or results of operations (revenues, expenses, and other changes in fund balance and net position) include several factors.

The Legislature appropriated to the Council \$46 million for fiscal year 2019 from the excess lottery revenue fund. This amount is contingent on revenue collected from state video lottery operations meeting expected projections; therefore, the Council may receive up to \$40 million to provide additional loans, grants and other funding assistance and an additional \$6 million restricted for debt service on bonds issued to fund Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed projects.

There are several other factors which are unknown that may affect the Council. These factors include changes in existing legislation and regulations, amounts collected in the excess lottery fund, market conditions that could impact investment income or affect the viability of issuing additional revenue bonds, and economic conditions that may affect the repayment of Council loans.

Due to the uncertainty on the future repayment of these loans, as well as other economic development project loans, the Council maintains a reserve for uncollectible economic development project loans to recognize current events.

CONTACTING THE COUNCIL'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Council's finances and to show the Council's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Executive Director or Chief Financial Officer, West Virginia Water Development Authority, 1009 Bullitt Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25301 (Phone: 304-414-6500) or the Executive Director, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, 1009 Bullitt Street, Charleston, West Virginia 25301 (Phone: 304-414-6500).

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash equivalents (Note 6)	\$ 208	\$ 169,299,450	\$ 169,299,658
Investments (Notes 6 and 7)	-	96,731,168	96,731,168
Accrued interest receivable	-	2,223,232	2,223,232
Loans receivable, net of allowances of \$23,514,032	-	564,418,556	564,418,556
Miscellaneous receivable	-	16,987	16,987
	<u>208</u>	<u>832,689,393</u>	<u>832,689,601</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 208</u>	<u>\$ 832,689,393</u>	<u>\$ 832,689,601</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Losses on bond refundings	\$ 4,834,437	\$ 902,503	\$ 5,736,940
Deferred outflows of resources from OPEB (Note 11)	-	6,808	6,808
Deferred outflows of resources from pensions (Note 10)	-	34,163	34,163
	<u>4,834,437</u>	<u>943,474</u>	<u>5,777,911</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 37,386	\$ 37,386
Due to other State of West Virginia agencies (Note 9)	-	227,909	227,909
Accrued interest payable	643,300	2,627,675	3,270,975
Net OPEB liability (Note 11)	-	35,679	35,679
Net pension liability (Note 10)	-	40,358	40,358
General obligation bonds (Note 8)			
Due within one year, net of unamortized premium of \$1,581,759	19,841,759	-	19,841,759
Due after one year, net of unamortized premium of \$9,652,298	138,412,168	-	138,412,168
Revenue bonds (Note 8)			
Due within one year, net of unamortized premium of \$835,086	-	6,570,085	6,570,085
Due after one year, net of unamortized premium of \$13,929,970	-	165,474,971	165,474,971
	<u>158,897,227</u>	<u>175,014,063</u>	<u>333,911,290</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 158,897,227</u>	<u>\$ 175,014,063</u>	<u>\$ 333,911,290</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferrend inflows of resources from OPEB (Note 11)	\$ -	\$ 14,197	\$ 14,197
Deferrend inflows of resources from pensions (Note 10)	-	35,709	35,709
	<u>-</u>	<u>49,906</u>	<u>49,906</u>
NET POSITION			
Net position:			
Restricted (Note 14)	\$ 208	\$ 644,927,147	\$ 644,927,355
Unrestricted (deficit)	(154,062,790)	13,641,751	(140,421,039)
	<u>208</u>	<u>658,568,898</u>	<u>504,506,316</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (154,062,582)</u>	<u>\$ 658,568,898</u>	<u>\$ 504,506,316</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
			Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Governmental activities:					
Interest and bond issuance costs on long-term debt	\$ 6,299,578	\$ -	\$ (6,299,578)	\$ -	\$ (6,299,578)
Business-type activities:					
Infrastructure and jobs development	25,686,475	3,310,314	-	(22,376,161)	(22,376,161)
Total primary government	\$ 31,986,053	\$ 3,310,314	\$ (6,299,578)	\$ (22,376,161)	\$ (28,675,739)
General revenues:					
Intergovernmental (Note 9)			\$ 20,556,969	\$ 46,000,000	\$ 66,556,969
Other			-	4,942	4,942
Investment earnings			158,351	5,296,651	5,455,002
Transfers in (out)			(158,168)	158,168	-
Total general revenues and transfers			20,557,152	51,459,761	72,016,913
Change in net position			14,257,574	29,083,600	43,341,174
Net position, beginning of year			(168,320,156)	629,485,298	461,165,142
Net position, end of year			\$ (154,062,582)	\$ 658,568,898	\$ 504,506,316

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND

June 30, 2019

	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash	<u>\$ 208</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Restricted fund balance	<u>\$ 208</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>
REVENUES:	
Intergovernmental (Note 9)	\$ 20,556,969
Investment earnings	<u>158,351</u>
Total revenues	<u>20,715,320</u>
EXPENDITURES:	
Debt service:	
Principal	16,480,000
Interest	<u>4,076,968</u>
Total expenditures	<u>20,556,968</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):	
Transfers out	<u>(158,168)</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>(158,168)</u>
Net change in fund balance	184
FUND BALANCE, beginning	<u>24</u>
FUND BALANCE, ending	<u><u>\$ 208</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash equivalents	\$ 169,299,450
Investments (Notes 6 and 7)	96,731,168
Current portion of loans receivable	26,379,509
Accrued interest receivable	2,223,232
Miscellaneous receivable	16,987
Total current assets	294,650,346
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Loans receivable, net of allowances of \$23,514,032	538,039,047
Total noncurrent assets	538,039,047
Total assets	\$ 832,689,393
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of resources from OPEB (Note 11)	\$ 6,808
Deferred outflows of resources from pensions (Note 10)	34,163
Loss on bond refundings	902,503
	\$ 943,474
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 37,386
Due to other State of West Virginia agencies (Note 9)	227,909
Accrued interest payable	2,627,675
Current portion of revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized premium of \$835,086 (Note 8)	6,570,085
Total current liabilities	9,463,055
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
Net OPEB liability (Note 11)	35,679
Net pension liability (Note 10)	40,358
Noncurrent portion of revenue bonds payable, net of unamortized premium of \$13,929,970 (Note 8)	165,474,971
Total liabilities	\$ 175,014,063
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources from OPEB (Note 11)	\$ 14,197
Deferred inflows of resources from pensions (Note 10)	35,709
	\$ 49,906
NET POSITION	
Restricted (Note 14)	\$ 644,927,147
Unrestricted	13,641,751
Total net position	\$ 658,568,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Enterprise Fund
INTEREST CHARGES FOR SERVICES	\$ 3,310,314
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Infrastructure and economic development	15,035,116
Provisions for uncollectible loans	3,100,278
General and administrative (Note 12)	1,022,376
Total operating expenses	19,157,770
Operating loss	(15,847,456)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Miscellaneous income	4,942
Intergovernmental (Note 9)	46,000,000
Investment earnings, net	5,296,651
Interest on bonds	(6,528,705)
Total nonoperating revenues, net	44,772,888
Transfers in	158,168
Change in net position	29,083,600
NET POSITION, beginning	629,485,298
NET POSITION, ending	\$ 658,568,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts of principal on loans	\$ 25,123,053
Receipts of interest on loans	3,822,493
Disbursements of loans	(24,444,264)
Disbursements of grants	(15,035,116)
Disbursements of general and administrative expenses	(549,796)
Disbursements on behalf of employees	(463,626)
Net cash used in operations	(11,547,256)
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers	158,168
Proceeds from sale of assets held by others	4,942
Excess lottery and other appropriations	46,000,000
Principal paid on revenue bonds	(5,515,000)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	(7,369,825)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	33,278,285
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of investments	(111,559,995)
Proceeds from sale of investments	111,858,688
Investment earnings	3,925,982
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,224,675
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	25,955,704
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning	143,343,746
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ending	\$ 169,299,450
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (15,847,456)
Adjustment to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Provision for loan losses	3,100,278
Pension expense	20,625
OPEB expense	(18,452)
Noncash OPEB contribution support	(2,254)
Changes in operating accounts:	
Due to other agencies	17,423
Loans receivable	678,789
Miscellaneous receivables	254
Accrued interest receivable	511,925
Accounts payable	26,457
Deferred outflows of resources due to pension contributions	(32,161)
Deferred outflows of resources due to OPEB contributions	(2,684)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (11,547,256)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Reporting Entity

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (the Council) was created as a governmental entity of the State of West Virginia (the State) under the provisions of Chapter 31, Article 15A, Section 3 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, and known as the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Act (the Act). The Council has statutory responsibility to review the preliminary applications for wastewater facilities, water facilities or combination projects, or infrastructure projects seeking State funding and to either make a written recommendation as to the infrastructure project financing, in terms of the kind, amount and source of funding, which the project sponsor should pursue and which the State infrastructure agency or agencies should consider an appropriate investment of public funds, or a determination that the project or infrastructure project is not eligible for funding assistance from any State infrastructure agency or the project or infrastructure project is not otherwise an appropriate or prudent investment of State funds, and make a recommendation that the project sponsor not seek funding from any State infrastructure agency.

The Council consists of thirteen voting members, including the Governor or their designee as chairman and executive representation from the Housing Development Fund, Department of Environmental Protection, Economic Development Authority, Water Development Authority (the Authority), Bureau for Public Health, Public Service Commission and six members representing the general public. The Authority serves as the administrative agency for the Council, is the fiduciary agent of the West Virginia Infrastructure Fund and is authorized to issue infrastructure revenue and refunding bonds on behalf of the Council.

As the state is able to impose its will over the Council, the Council is included in the State's comprehensive annual financial report as an enterprise fund.

Note 2. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. The effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental fund and the enterprise fund, which are reported as separate columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Note 3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 3. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on long term debt.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Enterprise Fund* accounts for the operations of certain lending activities that are financed with debt, which is secured by a pledge of fees and charges for that activity. In addition, a grant program for watershed improvements was funded with proceeds of a bond issue. The debt service on the bond issue is to be paid from annual appropriations of funds from an external revenue source.

The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary fund are interest on loans receivable. Operating expenses for the proprietary fund includes the cost of services and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Note 4. Significant Accounting Policies

Budgetary accounting

Except for excess lottery revenue appropriated to the enterprise fund for expenditure and mineral severance taxes appropriated to the debt service fund for debt service, the Council's funds are not subject to the Legislative budget process.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include investments with original maturities of less than ninety days.

Investments

All investments are reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and are carried at either cost, amortized cost, or fair value as applicable.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowance for uncollectible loans

The Council uses the allowance method of providing for loan losses on economic development project loans. The provision for loan losses charged to operating expense is based on factors which deserve current recognition in estimating possible losses, such as growth and composition of the loan portfolio, relationship of the allowance for uncollectible loans to outstanding loans, current financial condition of the borrowers, changes in specific industries, and overall economic conditions.

Because of uncertainties in the estimation process, including local and industry economic conditions, as well as collateral values, it is reasonably possible that management's estimate of losses in the loan portfolio for economic development projects and the related allowance may materially change in the near term. The amount of the change that is reasonably possible, however, cannot be estimated.

The Council has not established an allowance for uncollectible loans in its loan portfolio for water and wastewater projects because of remedies available to it in the loan agreements that exist between the Authority on behalf of the Council and the various entities to which the loans were made.

Inter-fund transactions

During the normal course of Council operations, transfers of resources to provide services take place between funds. Inter-fund transactions are recorded as transfers as determined by Council management.

Bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs

Bond premiums and discounts are amortized using the straight-line method over the varying terms of the bonds issued. The straight-line method is not in accordance with GAAP, but the difference in amortization using the straight-line method, versus the effective interest method which is in accordance with GAAP, is not material to the financial statements as a whole. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

Deferred outflows of resources / deferred inflows of resources

The statement of net position reports a separate financial statement element called *deferred outflows of resources*. This financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. The council reports losses on bond refundings, certain pension amounts, and certain OPEB amounts as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

The statement of net position reports a separate financial statement element called *deferred inflows of resources*. This financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Council reports deferred inflows of resources related to gains on bond refundings, pensions, and OPEB on the statement of net position.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 4. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Pension

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments in the PERS are reported at fair value.

Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust OPEB Plan (RHBT) and additions to/deductions from RHBT's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by RHBT. For this purpose, RHBT recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for certain pooled investments, money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at amortized cost.

Arbitrage rebate payable

The United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), prescribes restrictions applicable to the Council as issuer of Infrastructure Fund Revenue and Refunding Bonds. Among those include restrictions on earnings on the bond proceeds. The Code requires payment to the federal government of investment earnings on certain bond proceeds in excess of the amount that would have been earned if the proceeds were invested at a rate equal to the yield on the bonds. As of June 30, 2019, the Council is not liable to the federal government as a result of arbitrage.

Fund balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance has been reported as restricted. Restricted fund balances represent fund balances which are restricted by constraints placed on its use of resources by either: (1) externally imposed creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions and enabling legislation. The Council's governmental fund is restricted by enabling legislation.

Net position

Net position is presented as restricted or unrestricted. Restricted net position represents assets restricted for the repayment of bond proceeds or by bond covenants. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, restricted resources are applied first.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019**

Note 5. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Amounts reported in the statement of net position differ from the governmental fund balance sheet because of the following:

Total fund balance on governmental fund balance sheet	\$	208
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Under the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities related to debt and debt service are not recorded until due and are not included in the governmental funds balance sheet:

Deferred outflows of resources		4,834,437
General obligation bonds		(158,253,927)
Accrued interest on general obligation bonds		<u>(643,300)</u>
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities	\$	<u>(154,062,582)</u>

Amounts reported in the statement of activities differ from the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance - governmental fund because of the following:

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$	184
Principal debt payments recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting are not recorded in the governmental activities		16,480,000
Accretion of interest related to capital appreciation bonds is an expense of the governmental activities		<u>(2,222,610)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>14,257,574</u>

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures

The Authority, as fiscal agent for the Council, adopted and adheres to investment guidelines for the Council. Those guidelines and the General Revenue Bond Resolution authorize the Council to invest all bond proceeds and other revenues in obligations of the United States and certain of its agencies, certificates of deposit, public housing bonds, direct and general obligations of states which are rated in either of the two highest categories by Standard & Poor's Corporation, advance-refunded municipal bonds and repurchase agreements relating to certain securities. With the exception of deposits and investments of the General Obligation Debt Service Fund, investments are managed by the financial institution serving as trustee for the Council.

As required by West Virginia Code, the mineral severance tax revenue appropriated annually for debt service on the general obligation bonds is deposited in the General Obligation Debt Service Fund held by the Treasurer of the State of West Virginia and is invested in accordance with the Act and in conformity with investment guidelines of the Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). The Council's Debt Service Fund, which is included in the General Obligation Debt Service Fund's cash balances, reports a carrying amount of \$208 at June 30, 2019.

Interest rate risk - West Virginia Money Market Pool

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The West Virginia Money Market Pool is subject to interest rate risk.

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the West Virginia Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Money Market Pool:

Security Type	Carrying Value (In Thousands)	WAM (Days)
Repurchase agreements	\$ 473,200	3
U.S. Treasury notes	24,927	125
U.S. Treasury bills	329,390	34
Commercial paper	2,236,198	57
Negotiable certificates of deposit	714,142	33
Money market funds	178,619	3
	<u>\$ 3,956,476</u>	42

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019**

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures (Continued)

Interest rate risk - all other investments

As of June 30, 2019, the Council had the following investments and maturities:

Investment Type	Carrying Value	Investment Maturities (in Years)	
		Less than 1	1-5
U.S. Treasury obligations (carried at fair value)	\$ 89,240,243	\$ 89,240,243	\$ -
Corporate bonds (carried at fair value)	7,490,925	5,991,525	1,499,400
Money markets (carried at amortized cost)	169,299,658	169,299,658	-
	<u>\$266,030,826</u>	<u>\$264,531,426</u>	<u>\$1,499,400</u>

As a means of limiting its exposure to carrying value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Authority's investment guidelines for the Council limit the maturities of investments not matched to a specific debt or obligation of the Council to five years or less, unless otherwise approved by the Authority.

Investments matched to obligations of the Council would include investments of reserve funds for each of the Authority's outstanding revenue and refunding bond issues. The General Revenue Bond Resolution requires that, while the bonds are outstanding, there be on deposit in the reserve funds an amount equal to the maximum amount of principal installments and interest coming due during the current or any succeeding year. The Council has both the intent and the ability to hold long-term securities until final maturity and thus is limited in its exposure to interest rate risk on these long-term obligations.

Concentration of credit risk - West Virginia Money Market Pool

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single corporate issuer. The BTI investment policy prohibits the West Virginia Money Market Pool from investing more than 5% of their assets in any one corporate name or one corporate issue.

Concentration of credit risk - all other investments

The Authority's investment guidelines for the Council manage concentration of credit risk by limiting its investment activity so that at any time its total investment portfolio will not exceed the percentage limits as to the permitted investments. The enterprise fund investment portfolio's percentage of permitted investments is shown below:

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures (Continued)

<u>Permitted Investments</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Enterprise Fund Percentage as of June 30, 2019</u>
(a) Direct Federal Obligations	100%	33.55%
(b) Federally Guaranteed Obligations	100%	-
(c) Federal Agency Obligations	90%	-
(d) Money Markets	90%	63.64%
(e) Repurchase Agreements/Investment Contracts	90%	-
(f) Time Deposits/Certificates of Deposit	90%	-
(g) Demand Deposits	30%	-
(h) Corporate Obligations	15%	2.81%
(i) Other State/Local Obligations	15%	-
(j) West Virginia Obligations	15%	-
(k) Housing Bonds – Secured by Annual Contributions Contracts	5%	-

With the exception of money market funds, repurchase agreements/investment contracts, time deposits/certificates of deposit and demand deposits, investments that comprise more than 15% of the investment portfolio must be direct federal, federal agency or federally guaranteed obligations.

All other investments listed above that comprise more than 15% of the investment portfolio must be either provided by an institution with a rating of at least “A/A” by Moody’s and/or Standard and Poor’s, invested in a money market fund rated “AAAm” or “AAAm-G” or better by Standard and Poor’s, secured by obligations of the United States or not exceed the insurance limits established by the FDIC unless adequate collateral is provided.

Credit risk - West Virginia Money Market Pool

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The WV Money Market Pool has been rated AAAM by the Standard & Poor’s. A fund rated “AAAm” has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market and/or liquidity risks. “AAAm” is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor’s. The BTI itself has not been rated for credit risk by any organization.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Money Market Pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated A+ by Standard & Poor’s (or its equivalent) or higher. Short-term corporate debt must be rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor’s (or its equivalent) or higher. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury obligations or obligations guaranteed as to repayment of interest and principal by the United States of America. The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Money Market Pool’s investments (in thousands):

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures (Continued)

Security Type	Credit Rating		Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Commercial paper	P-1	A-1+	\$ 733,411	18.54%
	P-1	A-1	1,494,297	37.77
	P-2	A-1	8,490	.21
U.S. Treasury notes *	Aaa	AA+	24,927	.63
U.S. Treasury bills *	P-1	A-1+	329,390	8.33
Negotiable certificates of deposit	P-1	A-1+	179,251	4.53
	P-1	A-1	534,891	13.52
Money market funds	Aaa	AAAm	178,619	4.51
Repurchase agreements (underlying securities):				
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes*	Aaa	AA+	426,000	10.77
U.S. agency bonds and notes	Aaa	AA+	47,200	1.19
			<u>\$ 3,956,476</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

*U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not considered to have credit risk.

Credit risk - all other investments

The table below provides information on the credit ratings of the Council's cash equivalents and investments:

Security Type	Moody's	Standard & Poors	Carrying Value
Money markets	Aaa-mf	AAAm	\$ 169,299,450
U.S. Treasury Obligations	Aaa	AA+	89,240,243
Corporate Bonds	P-1	A-1+	7,490,925
West Virginia Money Market Pool	-	AAAm	208
			<u>\$ 266,030,826</u>

*US Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures (Continued)

Credit risk with investment of bond proceeds is managed by the limitation on investment of those proceeds in the following types of debt securities in accordance with the Authority's investment guidelines for the Council and the authorizing General Revenue Bond Resolution: Government obligations, obligations of certain federal agencies, either representing the full faith and credit of the United States of America or which are rated Aaa-mf by Moody's and AAAM by Standard and Poor's, certain types of commercial paper, advance-refunded municipal bonds, certain general obligations of the State of West Virginia or any other state, or other forms of investments approved in writing by the applicable bond insurer, if any.

Accordingly, the credit risk with the investment of cash assets other than bond proceeds, known as "other revenues," is managed by the limitation on investment of other revenues in the following types of debt securities in accordance with the Authority's investment guidelines for the Council: direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America, the State of West Virginia or any other state, provided that obligations of other states meet certain requirements, obligations of certain federal agencies, certain types of indebtedness of public agencies or municipalities, corporate indebtedness meeting certain requirements or any other debt security investment permitted with bond proceeds.

Custodial credit risk - West Virginia Money Market Pool

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the BTI will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Repurchase agreements are required to be collateralized by at least 102% of their value, and the collateral is held in the name of the BTI. In all transactions, the BTI or its agent does not release cash or securities until the counterparty delivers its side of the transaction.

Custodial credit risk - all other investments

The Authority's investment guidelines for the Council put certain restrictions on repurchase agreements, including the following: the Council can only enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions having a credit rating of at least "A/A"; collateral is limited to direct federal, federally guaranteed or federal agency obligations; collateral is required to be delivered to a third-party custodian, the Council or the trustee; and, the financial institution must guarantee the aggregate market value of the collateral will equal or exceed the outstanding repurchase agreement by the margin specified in the respective repurchase agreement. As of June 30, 2019, the Council held no securities that were subject to custodial credit risk.

Foreign currency risk - all investments

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. There are no securities that are subject to foreign currency risk.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 6. Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures (Continued)

A reconciliation of investments as disclosed in this Note to the amounts reported on the Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund is as follows:

As disclosed in this Note:	
Total investments	\$ 266,030,618
Less: cash equivalents	<u>(169,299,450)</u>
Carrying amount of investments	<u>\$ 96,731,168</u>
As reported on the Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund:	
Investments	<u>\$ 96,731,168</u>

Note 7. Investments Measured at Fair Value

The Council measures the investments listed below at fair value for financial reporting purposes. GAAP defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. The Council categorizes fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP.

The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

Level 1 inputs - Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 inputs - Other than quoted prices included within Level 1, these are inputs that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs - Unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

U.S. Treasury obligations and corporate bonds are reported at fair value, which is determined by a third-party pricing service based on an asset portfolio pricing models and other sources.

The table below summarizes the recurring fair value measurements of the investment securities based on the fair value hierarchy as of June 30, 2019.

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ -	\$ 89,240,243	\$ -	\$ 89,240,243
Corporate Bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>7,490,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,490,925</u>
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 96,731,168</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 96,731,168</u>

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 8. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions/ Accretions	Debt Reductions	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental fund type:				
General Obligation Bonds				
1996 Series A & D	\$ 2,590,000	\$ -	\$ 2,590,000	\$ -
1999 Series A Capital				
Appreciation	62,559,989	3,229,881	7,025,000	58,764,870
2011 Series A Refunding	1,770,000	-	325,000	1,445,000
2015 Series A Refunding	63,665,000	-	3,210,000	60,455,000
2015 Series B Refunding	1,470,000	-	1,470,000	-
2017 Series Refunding	28,215,000	-	1,860,000	26,355,000
	<u>160,269,989</u>	<u>3,229,881</u>	<u>16,480,000</u>	<u>147,019,870</u>
Proprietary fund type:				
Revenue and Refunding Bonds				
2012 Series A Refunding	23,740,000	-	770,000	22,970,000
2014 Series A	67,610,000	-	2,615,000	64,995,000
2016 Series A Refunding	71,445,000	-	2,130,000	69,315,000
	<u>162,795,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,515,000</u>	<u>157,280,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 323,064,989</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,881</u>	<u>\$ 21,995,000</u>	<u>\$ 304,299,870</u>

Debt service fund

The proceeds from the Council's bond programs, which originated with a 1994 Constitutional Amendment authorizing the issuance of \$300,000,000 in Infrastructure General Obligation Bonds, provide financial assistance to infrastructure and economic development projects throughout the state. All general obligation bonds are considered a moral obligation of the State of West Virginia. The source of repayment for the general obligation, capital appreciation, and refunding bonds is the annual receipt of \$20.6 million of mineral severance tax revenue deposited into the Governmental Fund from the State's general fund. Principal, net of accretion, and interest paid on these bonds were \$16,480,000 and \$4,076,968, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Future maturities of general obligation bonds and capital appreciation bonds, with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 7.625% and maturing through 2027, are as follows:

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 8. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 9,685,000	\$ 3,687,475	\$ 13,372,475
2021	10,020,000	3,290,925	13,310,925
2022	10,420,000	2,809,900	13,229,900
2023	10,955,000	2,282,975	13,237,975
2024	11,065,000	1,736,225	12,801,225
	<u>52,145,000</u>	<u>13,807,500</u>	<u>65,952,500</u>
2025-2027	<u>36,110,000</u>	<u>2,402,550</u>	<u>38,512,550</u>
	<u>\$ 88,255,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,210,050</u>	<u>\$ 104,465,050</u>

Capital Appreciation Bonds:

	Principal, net of amounts to be accrued in future years	Amounts to be accrued in future years	Total
2020	\$ 8,420,723	\$ 154,277	\$ 8,575,000
2021	8,022,513	602,487	8,625,000
2022	7,686,923	1,038,077	8,725,000
2023	7,260,115	1,439,885	8,700,000
2024	7,429,994	1,970,006	9,400,000
	<u>38,820,268</u>	<u>5,204,732</u>	<u>44,025,000</u>
2025-2027	<u>19,944,602</u>	<u>8,155,398</u>	<u>28,100,000</u>
Total capital appreciation bonds	<u>58,764,870</u>	<u>\$ 13,360,130</u>	<u>\$ 72,125,000</u>
Total general obligation bonds and capital appreciation bonds	147,019,870		
Add: unamortized premium	11,234,057		
Less: amount due within one year	<u>(19,841,759)</u>		
Amount due after one year	<u>\$ 138,412,168</u>		

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 8. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Business type activity

Future maturities of principal and interest of revenue and refunding bonds, with interest ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% and maturing through October 2045, are as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 5,735,000	\$ 7,134,050	\$ 12,869,050
2021	5,985,000	6,873,925	12,858,925
2022	6,255,000	6,584,325	12,839,325
2023	6,565,000	6,266,150	12,831,150
2024	6,850,000	5,935,800	12,785,800
	<u>31,390,000</u>	<u>32,794,250</u>	<u>64,184,250</u>
2025-2029	38,420,000	24,578,281	62,998,281
2030-2034	45,930,000	14,759,188	60,689,188
2035-2039	29,460,000	5,222,663	34,682,663
2040-2044	10,045,000	1,523,556	11,568,556
2045	2,035,000	89,625	2,124,625
	<u>125,890,000</u>	<u>46,173,313</u>	<u>172,063,313</u>
Total revenue and refunding bonds	157,280,000	<u>\$ 78,967,563</u>	<u>\$ 236,247,563</u>
Add: unamortized premium	14,765,056		
Less: amount due within one year	<u>(6,570,085)</u>		
Amount due after one year	<u>\$ 165,474,971</u>		

The \$6,000,000 statutory allocation of revenues from the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund to the Council will pay annual debt service on the 2014 Series A Bonds. West Virginia Code §29-22-18a prescribes the priority and timing of the deposits to the Council for debt service.

The primary source of repayment for the remaining revenue and refunding bonds is the receipt of payments of principal and interest on a set of loans, known as defined loans, previously made to projects from general obligation and revenue bond proceeds. Repayments of principal and interest on the defined loans of \$7,680,723 and \$637,410 respectively were available for revenue bond debt service of \$6,954,700, comprised of \$2,900,000 for principal and \$4,054,700 for interest, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2019.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 9. Transactions with State of West Virginia Agencies

The Council received \$20.6 million of mineral severance tax revenue from the State's general fund into the Debt Service Fund to accommodate the general obligation bonds debt service payments required in fiscal year 2019. Funds remaining after the payment of general obligation bonds debt service have been transferred to the Enterprise Fund to provide additional lending and granting capacity, which is consistent with the Council's purpose.

West Virginia Code §29-22-18a (Section 18a) created within the State's lottery fund in the State Treasury an excess lottery revenue fund from which moneys are disbursed in specific allocations to various State accounts, including the Council. In accordance to Senate Bill 152, \$46 million was appropriated to the West Virginia Infrastructure Council during fiscal year 2019 with the first \$6 million to be used for debt service on the Series 2014 bonds that were issued for the Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed projects and the remaining \$40 million to be used for water, wastewater and economic development projects around the state.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Council contributed \$2,221,400 to the Bureau for Public Health for the required State match for the federally sponsored Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund to secure federal dollars and continue that program. The Council also contributed \$4,953,800 to the Department of Environmental Protection for the required State match for the federally sponsored Clean Water State Revolving Fund to secure federal dollars and continue that program as well.

The West Virginia Water Development Authority (the Authority) as the fiduciary agent of the Council, pays for certain expenses on behalf of the Council. As of June 30, 2019, the Council had incurred \$1,022,376 of expenses of which \$227,909 remains unpaid at June 30, 2019.

Note 10. Pension Benefits

Plan description

The Council contributes to the PERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB). PERS covers substantially all employees of the State and its component units, as well as employees of participating non-state governmental entities who are not participants of another state or municipal retirement system. Benefits under PERS include retirement, death and disability benefits, and have been established and may be amended by action of the State Legislature. The CPRB issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements for PERS that may be obtained at www.wvretirement.com

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 10. Pension Benefits (Continued)

Benefits provided

PERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 60 with five years of service or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 62 with 10 years of service. The straight-life annuity retirement benefit is equivalent to 2% of average salary multiplied by years of service. For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the highest annual compensation during any period of three consecutive years within the last fifteen years of earnings. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the five consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings. For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62. For all employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, this age increases to 64.

Contributions

Contributions as a percentage of payroll for members are established by statutes, subject to legislative limitations and are not actuarially determined. Contributions as a percentage of payroll for employers are established by the CPRB. Current funding policy requires contributions, consisting of member contributions of 4.5% of covered payroll for all members hired before July 1, 2015, or member contributions of 6% for all members hired on or after July 1, 2015, and employer contributions of 10.0%, 11.0%, and 12.0% for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017 respectively.

During the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the Council's contributions to PERS required and made were approximately \$32,161, \$26,387, and \$21,726, respectively.

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

At June 30, 2019, the Council reported a liability of \$40,358 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The Council's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Council's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers participating in PERS for the year ended June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2018, the Council's proportion was 0.015627 percent, which was an increase of 0.002752 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 10. Pension Benefits (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Council recognized pension expense of \$20,625. At June 30, 2019, the Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ -	\$ 23,749
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between the Council's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	11,860
Difference between expected and actual experience	2,002	100
The Council's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2018	<u>32,161</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 34,163</u>	<u>\$ 35,709</u>

The \$32,161 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Council's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,

2020	\$ (3,919)
2021	(7,927)
2022	(17,840)
2023	(4,021)

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	3.0 - 6.0 percent, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent, net of pension plan investment expense

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 10. Pension Benefits (Continued)

Mortality rates were based on 100% of RP-2 000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational for active employees, 110% of the RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational for retired healthy males, 101% of the RP-2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational for retired healthy females, 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational for disabled males, and 107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational for disabled females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2014.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of long-term geometric rates of return are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	27.5%	4.5%	1.24%
International equity	27.5%	8.6%	2.37%
Fixed income	15.0%	3.3%	0.50%
Real estate	10.0%	6.0%	0.60%
Private equity	10.0%	6.4%	0.64%
Hedge funds	10.0%	4.0%	0.40%
Total			5.75%
Inflation (CPI)	100.00%		2.10%
			<u>7.85%</u>

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. Although discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates, there were no changes in the discount rate in the current period.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 10. Pension Benefits (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u> <u>(6.5%)</u>	<u>Current Discount</u> <u>Rate (7.5%)</u>	<u>1% Increase</u> <u>(8.5%)</u>
The Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 162,530	\$ 40,358	\$ 62,998

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits

Plan description

The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the OPEB Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other post-employment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code Section 5-16D-2 (the Code). The financial activities of the OPEB Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia. The OPEB Plan is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the RHBT staff. OPEB Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT management with approval of their Finance Board. The PEIA issues a publically available financial report of the RHBT that can be obtained at www.peia.wv.gov or by writing to the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, 601 57th Street, SE Suite 2, Charleston, WV 25304.

Benefits provided

Council employees who retire are eligible for PEIA health and life benefits, provided they meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the PERS or meet certain other eligibility requirements of other CPRB sponsored retirement plans. RHBT provides medical and prescription drug insurance and life insurance benefits to those qualified participants. Life insurance is provided through a vendor and is fully funded by member contributions. The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options; Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan - primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses or External Managed Care Organizations - primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses.

The RHBT Medicare-eligible retired employees and their Medicare-eligible dependents receive medical and drug coverage from a Medicare Advantage Plan administered by a vendor. Under this arrangement, the vendor assumes the financial risk of providing comprehensive medical and drug coverage with limited copayments. Non-Medicare retirees continue enrollment in PEIA's Preferred Provider Benefit or the Managed Care Option. The RHBT collects employer contributions for Managed Care Organization (MCO) participants and remits capitation payments to the MCO. Survivors of retirees have the option of purchasing the medical and prescription drug coverage.

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WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019**

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Eligible participants hired after June 30, 2010, will be required to fully fund premium contributions upon retirement. The Plan is a closed plan to new entrants.

Contributions

West Virginia Code section 5-16D-6 assigns to the PEIA Finance Board the authority to establish and amend contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers. Participating employers are required by statute to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the RHBT. The annual contractually required rate is the same for all participating employers. Employer contributions represent what the employer was billed during the respective year for their portion of the pay as you go premiums, commonly referred to as paygo, retiree leave conversion billings, and other matters, including billing adjustments. The annual contractually required per active policyholder per month rates for State non-general funded agencies and other participating employers effective June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively, were:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2017</u>
			1/1/17-6/30/17	7/1/17-12/31/17
Paygo Premium	<u>\$ 183</u>	<u>\$ 177</u>	<u>\$ 135</u>	<u>\$ 196</u>

Contributions to the OPEB plan from the Council were \$2,684, \$3,345, and \$8,604 for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Members retired before July 1, 1997, pay retiree healthcare contributions at the highest sponsor subsidized rate, regardless of their actual years of service. Members retired between July 1, 1997 and June 30, 2010, pay a subsidized rate depending on the member's years of service. Members hired on or after July 1, 2010, pay retiree healthcare contributions with no sponsor provided implicit or explicit subsidy.

Retiree leave conversion contributions from the employer depend on the retiree's date of hire and years of service at retirement as described below;

- Members hired before July 1, 1988, may convert accrued sick or leave days into 100% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.
- Members hired from July 1, 1988, to June 30, 2001, may convert accrued sick or leave days into 50% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.

The conversion rate is two days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for single healthcare coverage and three days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for family healthcare coverage.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Contributions by nonemployer contributing entities in special funding situations

The State of West Virginia is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through SB 419, effective July 1, 2012, amended by West Virginia Code §11-21-96. The State provides a supplemental pre-funding source dedicating \$30 million annually to the RHBT Fund from annual collections of the Personal Income Tax Fund and dedicated for payment of the unfunded liability of the RHBT. The \$30 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred until the Governor certifies to the Legislature that an independent actuarial study has determined that the unfunded liability of RHBT has been provided for in its entirety or July 1, 2037, whichever date is later. This funding is to the advantage of all RHBT contributing employers.

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through West Virginia State Code §11B-2-32. The Financial Stability Fund is a plan to transfer an annual amount of \$5 million to the RHBT from special revenue funds to be used to lower retiree premiums, to help reduce benefit cuts, to help reduce premium increases or any combination thereof. The \$5 million transferred pursuant to this Code shall be transferred annually into the RHBT through June 30, 2020. This funding is to the advantage of all RHBT contributing employers.

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through SB 469 which was passed February 10, 2012, granting OPEB liability relief to the 55 County Boards of Education effective July 1, 2012. The public school support plan (PSSP) is a basic foundation allowance program that provides funding to the local school boards for "any amount of the employer's annual required contribution allocated and billed to the county boards for employees who are employed as professional employees, employees who are employed as service personnel and employees who are employed as professional student support personnel", within the limits authorized by the State Code. This special funding under the school aid formula subsidizes employer contributions of the county boards of education.

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the Council reported a liability for its proportionate share of the RHBT net OPEB liability that reflected a reduction for State OPEB support provided to the Council. The amount recognized by the Council as its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, the related State support, and the total portion of the net OPEB liability that was associated with the Council was as follows:

Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 35,679
State's special funding proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the Council.	<u>7,374</u>
Total portion of net OPEB liability associated with the Council	<u>\$ 43,053</u>

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The Council's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to the OPEB Plan for the fiscal year ended on the measurement date. At June 30, 2018, the Council's proportion was .001663 percent, which is a decrease of .00038906 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Council recognized OPEB expense of (\$18,452) and for support provided by the State under special funding situations revenue of \$2,254. At June 30, 2019, the Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 528
Changes in assumptions		3,563
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	660
Changes in proportion and differences between Council's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,124	9446
Council's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2018	2,684	-
Total	\$ 6,808	\$ 14,197

The amount of \$2,684 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Council's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ (3,660)
2021	(3,660)
2022	(2,655)
2023	(98)

Actuarial assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

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WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	Dependent upon pension system ranging from 3.00% to 6.50%, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Healthcare cost trend rates	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.00% and 10.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal Cost Method
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll over a 20 year closed period
Remaining amortization period	20 years closed as of June 30, 2017

Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with scale MP-2016 on a fully generational basis for West Virginia Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund (Troopers A) and West Virginia State Police Retirement System (Troopers B). Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on RP-2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis for PERS and TRS and RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table projected to 2020 with Scale MP-2016 on a fully generational basis for Troopers A and B.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2015.

Certain assumptions have been changed since the prior measurement date. The assumption changes that most significantly impacted the Net OPEB Liability are as follows: the inclusion of waived annuitants increased the liability by approximately \$17 million; a 15% reduction in the retirement rate assumption decreased the liability by approximately \$68 million; a change in certain healthcare-related assumptions decreased the liability by approximately \$232 million; and an update to the mortality tables increased the liability by approximately \$25 million. Certain other assumption changes were noted but did not materially impact the Net OPEB Liability.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019**

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.15% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.50% for long-term assets invested with the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WVIMB) and an expected short-term rate of return of 3.0% for assets invested with the WVBTL. Long-term pre-funding assets are invested with the WVIMB. The strategic asset allocation consists of 55% equity, 15% fixed income, 10% private equity, 10% hedge fund and 10% real estate invested. Short-term assets used to pay current year benefits and expenses are invested with the WVBTL.

The long-term rate of return on OPEB plan investments were determined using a building block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) was developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of long-term geometric rates are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic	17.0%
Non-Large Cap Domestic	22.0%
International Qualified	24.6%
International Non-Qualified	24.3%
International Equity	26.2%
Short-Term Fixed	0.5%
Total Return Fixed Income	6.7%
Core Fixed Income	0.1%
Hedge Fund	5.7%
Private Equity	19.6%
Real Estate	8.3%
Opportunistic Income	4.8%
Cash	0.0%

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that RHBT contributions would be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates, in accordance with prefunding and investment policies. Future pre-funding assumptions include a \$30 million annual contribution from the State through 2037. Based on those assumptions, and that the Plan is expected to be fully funded by fiscal year ended June 30, 2037, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. Discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Other key assumptions

The projection assumes that the capped subsidy aggregate contribution limit of \$160 million for 2018 would increase by \$10 million per year on and after 2019. Additionally, the per member subsidy is projected to increase by at least 3.0% per year but no more than the healthcare trend inflation assumption such that the product of the projected subsidy and projected members is less than the projected aggregated capped costs; and the member's share of plan costs is expected remain stable as a percentage of total costs following the year that the program is fully funded. After 2037, the program is projected to be fully funded and the sponsor is assumed to contribute the residual portion of normal cost and operational expenses needed to maintain a funded ratio of 100% in future years. In addition, after 2035, the member's share of total plan costs is assumed to remain stable at approximately 61% of total plan costs. These assumptions produced per member annual capped subsidy increases of 3.0% per year from 2018 to 2023 and 4.5% per year after 2023.

Members hired on or after July 1, 2010, are required to pay 100% of expected cost of coverage, resulting in no implicit or explicit employer cost. Consequently, these members are excluded from the actuarial valuation.

Subsequent event

Subsequent to the June 30, 2018, measurement date, on August 21, 2018 RHBT executed a contract renewal with Humana's Medicare Advantage Plan (Humana MAPD) for Plan years 2019 and 2020. This renewal included reduced per member per month capitation costs which decreased from \$224 to \$175 per member per month, due to favorable experience and the removal of the health insurance fee.

The estimated impact of these reduced rates is not recognized in the estimated net OPEB liability measured at June 30, 2018, since the contract was executed subsequent to the measurement date. Per GASB Statement 75, if a change occurs in a factor relevant to measurement of the net OPEB liability between the measurement date of the net OPEB liability and the employer's current fiscal year-end, the employer should report the effect on the net OPEB liability of that change as of the next measurement date. The estimated impact of the reduced capitation rates on the net OPEB liability is a decrease of approximately 9.0%, or \$280 million, which will be considered in the next actuarial valuation estimating the net OPEB liability measured as of June 30, 2019. The future actuarial measurement may differ significantly from this estimate due to various other factors such as the following: plan experience differing from that anticipated by the economic or demographic assumptions; changes in economic or demographic assumptions due to changing conditions; increases or decreases expected as part of the natural operation of the methodology used for these measurements; and changes in plan provisions or applicable law.

(Continued)

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019**

Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Council’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what the Council’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.15%)	Current Discount Rate (7.15%)	1% Increase (8.15%)
Council’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 41,934	\$ 35,679	\$ 30,465

Sensitivity of the Authority’s proportionate share of net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates

The following presents the Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Authority’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 29,523	\$ 35,679	\$ 43,181

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 12. Schedule of General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses in the enterprise fund for the year ended June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Salaries and benefits	\$ 429,838
Legal	286,222
Consulting and professional	68,687
Rentals	117,719
Travel and training	4,963
Office supplies	6,892
Computer services	2,881
Telecommunications	2,639
Trustee	102,473
Insurance	62
Total general and administrative	<u>\$ 1,022,376</u>

Note 13. Risk Management

The Council is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to and illnesses of employees; and natural disasters.

The Council has obtained coverage for job-related injuries to employees and health coverage for its employees in exchange for the payment of premiums to a commercial insurance provider and WVPEIA. Accordingly, the Council has transferred its risk related to job-related injuries and health coverage for employees.

The Council obtained coverage transferring its risk for general liability, property damage, business interruption, errors and omissions, and natural disasters from the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management in exchange for an annual premium. There were no changes in any of the above coverages or claims in excess of coverage for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 14. Restricted Net Position

Restrictions of net position are the result of constraints placed on the use of net position which have been imposed through third party bond indentures and enabling legislation. The enterprise fund Statement of Net Position reports \$644,927,147 of restricted net position, of which \$99,948,779 is restricted for the debt service related to the defined loan program segment of the revenue bonds

Note 15. Commitments

The Council's Enterprise Fund has issued commitments to loan or grant funds to qualifying applicants for a period of time contingent on numerous actions to be completed by the applicants. As of June 30, 2019, \$21,762,819 was designated by the Council for loans and grants to water and wastewater projects. The Council has also designated \$7,154,600 for contributions to two State agencies for the required State match for federally sponsored revolving funds.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 16. New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following accounting pronouncements, which are not yet effective.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 84**, *Fiduciary Activities* in January 2017. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 87**, *Leases* in June 2017. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 89**, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period* in June 2018. This Statement enhances the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a period and simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 90**, *Majority Equity Interests, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61* in August 2018. This Statement improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 91**, *Conduit Debt Obligations* in May 2019. This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

Management has not determined the effects these new accounting pronouncements may have on its financial statements.

Note 17. Segment Information

The presentation of segment information for the Council's Enterprise Fund, which conforms with GAAP. The Defined Loan Program segment consists of a series of defined loans, which are the primary source of repayment of the revenue bonds, as dictated by the bond resolutions.

WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 18. Segment Information (Continued)

	<u>Defined Loan Program</u>
ASSETS	
CURRENT	\$ 29,050,137
NONCURRENT	169,036,293
Total assets	<u>\$ 198,086,430</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Losses on bond refundings	\$ 902,503
	<u>\$ 902,503</u>
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT	\$ 4,585,527
NONCURRENT	94,454,626
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 99,040,153</u>
NET POSITON	
Restricted	<u>\$ 99,948,780</u>
OPERATING REVENUE	
Charges for services	\$ 637,410
OPERATING EXPENSES	
General and administrative	276,301
Interest on bonds	3,905,641
Operating loss:	<u>(3,544,532)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest and investment revenue, net of arbitrage	375,257
Transfers (net)	<u>(97,008)</u>
Change in net position	(3,266,283)
Beginning net position	103,215,062
Ending net position	<u>\$ 99,948,779</u>
Cash flows related to the Defined Loan Program segment:	
Net cash provided by (used in):	
Operating activities	\$ 4,264,879
Noncapital financing activities	(3,121,631)
Investing activities	363,549
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	<u>19,676,400</u>
Ending cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 21,183,197</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Public Employees Retirement System Plan

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
The Council's proportion (percentage) of the net pension liability	0.0156%	0.0129%	0.0194%	0.0222%	0.0209%
The Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 40,358	\$ 55,576	\$ 178,377	\$ 123,848	\$ 77,670
The Council's covered payroll	\$ 239,873	\$ 181,050	\$ 277,162	\$ 301,770	\$ 257,684
The Council's proportionate share of the net pension's liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.82%	30.70%	64.36%	41.04%	30.14%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.33%	93.67%	86.11%	91.29%	93.98%

Note: All amounts are presented as of the measurement date,
which is one year prior to the fiscal year end date.

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PERS

	Years Ended June 30						
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 32,161	\$ 26,387	\$ 21,726	\$ 37,417	\$ 42,090	\$ 37,400	\$ 32,210
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(32,161)	(26,387)	(21,726)	(37,417)	(42,090)	(37,400)	(32,210)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
The Council's covered payroll	\$ 321,613	\$ 239,873	\$ 181,050	\$ 277,162	\$ 301,770	\$ 257,684	\$ 232,969
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.00%	11.00%	12.00%	13.50%	13.95%	14.51%	13.83%

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY

Retiree Health Benefit Trust

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
The Council's proportion (percentage) of the net OPEB liability	0.00166300%	0.00205206%
The Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 35,679	\$ 50,460
The State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the Council	7,374	10,365
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability associated with the Council	\$ 43,053	\$ 60,825
The Council's covered employee payroll	\$ 42,914	\$ 67,537
The Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	83.14%	74.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	30.98%	25.10%

Note: All amounts presented are as of the measurement date, which is one year prior to the fiscal year end date.

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RHBT

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 2,684	\$ 3,345
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	<u>(2,684)</u>	<u>(3,345)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 The Council's covered employee payroll	 \$ 42,866	 \$ 42,914
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	6.26%	7.79%

See Independent Auditor's Report and accompanying Note to Required Supplementary Information.

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note 1. Trend Information Presented

The accompanying schedules of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, contributions to PERS, the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, and contributions to the RHBT, are required supplementary information to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, information is presented in the schedules for those years for which information is available.

Note 2. OPEB Changes in Assumptions

Below are changes in assumptions between the 2017 and 2016 valuations:

The assumption changes that most significantly impacted the Net OPEB Liability are as follows: the inclusion of waived annuitants increased the liability by approximately \$17 million; a 15% reduction in the retirement rate assumption decreased the liability by approximately \$68 million; a change in certain healthcare-related assumptions decreased the liability by approximately \$232 million; and an update to the mortality tables increased the liability by approximately \$25 million. Certain other assumption changes were noted but did not materially impact the Net OPEB Liability.

Below are changes in the assumptions between the 2016 and 2015 valuations:

Certain economic and behavioral assumptions are unique to healthcare benefits. These assumptions include the healthcare trend, per capita claims costs, the likelihood that a member selects healthcare coverage and the likelihood that a retiree selects one-person, two person or family coverage. These assumptions were updated based on a recent experience study performed by the RHBT actuaries using five-year experience data through June 30, 2015. The updated per capita claims costs were also based on recent claims, enrollment and premium information as of the valuation date.

For the June 30, 2016 valuation, the retiree healthcare participation assumption for each retirement plan is slightly higher than the previous assumption used in the June 30, 2015 OPEB valuation. More members who were covered as actives will be assumed to participate as retirees.

The 2016 and 2015 valuations include consideration of the \$30 million annual appropriations under Senate Bill 419, through July 1, 2037, or if earlier, the year the benefit obligation is fully funded. Additionally, the presentation of covered payroll was changed for the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation. Participating employees hired before July 1, 2010, pay retiree premiums that are subsidized based on years of service at retirement. Participating employees hired on or after July 1, 2010, are required to fully fund premium contributions upon retirement. Consequently, beginning June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation covered payroll represents only the payroll for those OPEB eligible participating employees that were hired before July 1, 2010, allowing a better representation of the UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll, whereas, for the prior years, covered payroll is in total for all participating employees.

(Continued)

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note 3. Pension Plan Amendments

The PERS was amended to make changes which apply to new employees hired July 1, 2015 and later as follows:

- For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 60 with five years of service or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. A member may retire with the pension reduced actuarially if the member is at least age 55 and has at least 10 years of contributory service, or at any age with 30 years of contributory service. For employees hired July 1, 2015 and later, qualification for normal retirement is 62 with 10 years of service. A member hired after July 1, 2015 may retire with the pension reduced actuarially if the member is between ages 60 and 62 with at least ten years of contributory service, between ages 57 and 62 with at least twenty years of contributory service, or between ages 55 and 62 with at least thirty years of contributory service.
- The straight life annuity retirement benefit is equivalent to 2% of average salary multiplied by years of service. For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, average salary is the average of the three consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings. For all employees hired July 1, 2015 and later average salary is the average of the five consecutive highest annual earnings out of the last fifteen years of earnings.
- For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62. For all employees hired July 1, 2015 and later, this age increases to 64 with at least ten years of contributory service, or age 63 with at least twenty years of contributory service.
- For all employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, employees are required to contribute 4.5% of annual earnings. All employees hired July 1, 2015 and later, are required to contribute 6% of annual earnings.

(Continued)

THE WEST VIRGINIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND JOBS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note 4. Pension Plan Assumptions

An experience study, which was based on the years 2009 through 2014, was completed prior to the 2015 actuarial valuation. As a result, several assumptions were changed for the actuarial valuations as follows:

	<u>2015-2018</u>	<u>2014</u>
Projected salary increases:		
State	3.0-4.6%	4.25-6.0%
Nonstate	3.35-6.0%	4.25-6.0%
Inflation rate	3.0% (2016 - 2018); 1.9% (2015)	2.2%
Mortality rates	Active-RP- 2000 Non-Annuitant tables, Scale AA fully generational Retired healthy males - 110% of RP- 2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational 2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA Retired healthy females - 1971 GAM Healthy females - 101% of RP- 2000 Non-Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled males – 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational Disabled females -107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant, Scale AA fully generational	Healthy males – 1983 GAM Healthy females – 1971 GAM Disabled males – 1971 GAM Disabled females - Revenue ruling 96-7
Withdrawal rates		
State	1.75-35.1%	1 - 26%
Non-state	2-35.8%	2 - 31.2%
Disability rates	0 - .67	0 - .8%



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL
REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT
OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Board of Directors
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Charleston, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (the Council), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 7, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Council's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Council's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Council's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Charleston, West Virginia
October 7, 2019